NOBODY'S STORY.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

He lived on the bank of a mighty river broad and deep, which was always silently rolling on to a vast undiscovered ocean. It had rolled on ever since the world began. It had changed its course sometimes, and turned into new channels, leaving its old always dry and barren; but it had ever been upon the flow, and was ever to flow until Time shall be no more. Against its strong, unfathomable stream nothing made head. No living creature, no leaf, no particle of animate or inanimate existence, ever stayed back from the undiscovered ocean. The tide of the river set resistlessly toward it and the tide never stopped, any more than the earth stops in its circleing round

the sun. He lived in a busy place, and he worked very hard to live. He had no hope of ever being rich enough to live a month without hard work, but he was quite content, God knows, to labor with a cheerful will. He was one of an immensefamily, allof whose sons and daughters gained their daily bread by daily work, prolonged from their rising up betimes until their lying down at night. Beyond this destiny he had no prospect,

and he sought none. There was over-much drumming,trumpeting, and speech-making in the neighborhood where he dwell; but he had nothing to do with that. Such clash and uproar came from the Bigwig family, at the unaccountable proceedings of which race he marveled much. They set up the strangest statutes, in iron, marble, bronze, and brass, before his door, and darkened his house with the legs and tails of uncouth images of horses. He wondered what it all meant, smiled in a rough good humored way he had, and

kept at his hard work. The Bigwig family (composed of all the noisiest) had undertaken to save him the trouble of thinking for himself, and to manage him and his affairs. "Why truly," said he, "I have little time upon my hands; and if you will be so good as to take care of me in return for the mos-ey I pay over"—for the Bigwig family were not above his money—"I shall be relieved and much obliged, considering that you know best." Hence the drum-ming trampeting and appears, making ming, trumpeting, and speech-making, and the ugly images of horses which he he was expected to fall down and wor-

"I don't understand all this," said he. rubbing his furrowed brow confusedly. "But it has a meaning, maybe, if I could "It means," returned the Bigwig fami-

ly, suspecting something of what he said, honor and glory in the highest, to the highest merit," 'Oh!" said he. And he was glad to hear

But, when he looked among the image in iron, marble, bronze and brass, he failed to find a rather meritorious countryman of his, once the son of a Warwickshire wood dealer, or any single countryman whomsoever of that kind. He co'd find none of the men whose knowledge had rescued him and his children from terrific and disfiguring disease, whose boldness had raised his forefathers from the condition of serfs, whose wise fancy working man's world with accumulated Whereas, he did find others wonders. whom he knew no good of; and even others whom he knew much ill of.

"Humph!" said he, "I don't quite un derstand it." So he went home and sat down by his

fireside to get it out of his mind. Now, his fireside was a bare one, all hemmed in by blackened streets; but it was a precious place to him. His child ren, stunted in their growth, bore traces of unwholesome nature; but they had beauty in his sight. Above all other things, it was an earnest desire of this man's soul that his children should be taught. "If I am sometimes misled," said be, "for want of knowledge, at least let them know better, and avoid my mistakes. If it is hard for me to reap the harvest of pleasure and instruction that is stored in books, let it be easier to

But the Bigwig family broke into violent family quarrels concerning what it was lawful to teach this man's children. Some of the family insisted on such a thing being primary and indispensable above all other things; and others of the family insisted on such another thing being primary and indispensable above all other things; and the Bigwig family, rent into fractions, wrote pamphlets, held convocations, delivered charges, orations and all varieties of discourses; impounded one another in courts Lay and courts Ecclesiastical; threw dirt, exchanged pummelings, and fell together by the ears in unintelligible animosity. Meanwhile, this man, in his short evening snatches at his fireside, saw the demon Ignorance arise there, and take his children to itself. He saw his daughter perverted into a heavy, slatternly drudge; he saw his son go moping down the ways of low sensuality, to brutality and crime; he saw the dawning light of intelligence in the eyes of his babies so changing into cun-ning and suspicion, that he could have rather wished them idiots.

"I don't understand this any better, said he, "but I think it cannot be right. Nay, by the clouded heaven above me, I protest against this as my wrong !

Becoming peaceable again (for his passion was usually short-lived, and his na-ture kind), he looked about him on his Sundays and holidays, and he saw how much monotony and weariness there was and thence how drunkenness arose with all its train of ruin. Then he appealed to the Bigwig family, and said: "We are a laboring people, and I have a glimmer-ing suspicien in me that laboring people, of whatever condition, were made—by a higher intelligence than yours, as I poorly understand it-to be in need of mental refreshment and recreation. See what we fall into, when we rest without it. Amuse me harmlessly, show me something, give me an escape!'

But here the Bigwig family fell into a state of uproar absolutely deafening. When some few voices were faintly heard proposing to show him the wonders of the world, the greatness of creation, the mighty changes of time, the workings of nature and the beauties of art-to show him these things, that is to say, at any period of his life when he could look upon them-there arose among the Bigwigs such roaring and raving, such pulpiting and petitioning, and maundering and memorialising, such name calling and dirt-throwing, such a shrill wind of parliamentary question and feeble replying
—where "I dare not" waited on "I would"
—that the poor fellow stood aghast, star-

i vafen) ill ne urpidalik matt sotansi

I don't understand, and I am not un-What is to come of such

things?" He war bending over his work, often asking himself the question, when the news began to spread that a pestilence bad appeared among the laborers, and was slaying them by thousands. Going forth to look about him, he soon found this to be true. The dying and the dead were mingled in the close and tainted houses among which his life was passed. New poison was distilled into the always murky, always sickening air. The robust and the weak, old age and infancy, the father and the mother all were stricken down alike.

What means of flight had he? He remained where he was and saw those who were dearest to him die. A kind preacher came to him, and would have said some prayers to soften his heart in his gloom, but he replied:

"O, what avails it, missionary, to come to me, a man condemned to residence in this fetid place, where every sense becomes a torment, and where every min ute of my numbered days is mire added to the heap under which I lie oppressed! But give me my first glimpse of Heaven through a little of its light and air; give me pure water; help me to be clean; lighten this heavy atmosphere and heavy life, in which our spirits sink, and we become the indifferent and callous creatures you so often see us; gently and kind-ly take the bodies of those who die among us out of the small room where we grow to be so familiar with the awful change that even its cancity is lost to us; and Teacher, then I will hear—none know better than you how willingly-of Him whose thoughts were so much with the poor, and who had compassion for all numan sorrow."

He was at his work again, solitary and sad, when his master came in and stood near to him, dressed in black. He, also, had suffered heavily. His young wife, his beautiful and good young wife, was dead; so, too, his only child.

"Master, 'tis hard to bear-I know itbut be comforted. I would give you comfort if I could."

The Master thanked him from his heart, but said he, "O, you laboring men! The calamity began among you. If you had lived but more healthily and decent-ly, I should not be the widowed and bereft mourner that I am this day."

"Master," returned the other, shaking his head, "I have begun to understand a little that most calamities will come from us, as this one did, and that none will stop at our poor doors, until we are united with that great squabbling family yonder, to do the things that are right. We cannot live healthily and decently, nnless they who undertook to manage us provide the means. We cannot be instructed, unless they will teach us; we cannot be rationally amused unless they will amuse us; we cannot but have some false gods of our own, while they set up so many of theirs in all the public places. The evil consequences of pernicious neg lect, the evil consequences of unnatural restraint and the denial of humanizing enjoyments, will all come from us, and none of them stop with us. They always do; they always have done-just like the pestilence. I understand so much, I think at last."

But the Master said again: "O, you laboring men! how seldom do we hear of you, except in connection with some

"Master," he replied, "I am Nobody, and little likely to be heard of (nor yet much wanted to be heard of perhaps) excomes down to me, and it goes up from

had opened a new and high existence to the humblest, whose skill had filled the working man's world with accumulated sociated with the direct prevention, bumanly speaking, of another pestilence. But as their fear wore off, which it soon began to do, they resumed their failing out among themselves and did nothing. Consequently the scourge appeared sgain -low down as before, and spread aveng ing upward as before, and carried off vast numbers of the brawlers. But not a man among them ever admitted, in the least degree, he ever perceived that he had

anything to do with it.

So Nobody lived and died in the old, old way; and this, in the main, is the whole of Nobody's story. Had he no name, you ask? Perhaps

it was Legion. It matters little what his name was. Let us call him Legion. If you were ever in the Belgian villages near the field of Waterloo, you will have seen, in some quiet little church, a monument erected by faithful companious in arms to the memory of Colonel A, Major B, Captains C, D, and E, Lieutenants F and G, Ensigns H, I, and J, seven noncommissioned officers, and one hundred and thirty rank and file, who fell in the discharge of their duty on the memorable day. The story of Nobody is the rank and file of the earth. They bear their share of the battle; they leave no name but in the mass. The march of the proudest of as leads to the dusty way by which O! Let us think of them this year at the Christmas fire, and not forget them when it is burnt out.

THE POTTER ENQUIRY.

Rough on the Villain Wells.

Washington, Feb. 20 .- The Potter Committee to-day examined United States Marshal Wharton, of Louisiana.

Mr. Wharton said he was a Republican and had been a supporter of the Packard government. During the time the Re turning Board of 1876 was sitting he was in New Orleans, he never attended any of their sessions. There was a great deal of scandal affoat at the time about public men, and he had heard among other things that Wells was trying to make money out of his position. "It is not my charge," said Wharton, in explanation "the charge was that the Democrats had been down there with money and they were making an offer to buy, and it was believed that if matters could be arranged Governor Wella was ready to

Mr. Wharton continued : Mr. Maddox told me he was satisfied Governor Wells intended to sell out the result of the elec-tion to the Democrate; that he enjoyed a good deal of Governor Wells's confidence and that Governor Wells was inclined to make him the negotiator. He thought he had better encourage the confidence, he said, so that he would be in an attitude just about the time it would culminate in an actual trade to post us (the Republi-cans) so that we could break it up and prevent any consummation of it. ness did not know of any financial arrangement being made with Governor

Q. Here is a letter dated New Orleans December 3d, 1876, and published in the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Did you ever write A. I do not know. If I did it was in the belief that Maddox would be able to carry the thing to a point and give us information about it.

ing wildly around.

Q This letter says: "I think you had better advise them to abandon all hopes of getting anything from us, and advise him to make or authorize you to make, a distinct proposition to the other side."

A. Yes, that is, I wanted him to bring matters to a focus. I was afraid the mathematical forms of a caseus.

Mr. Blackburn—I do not see exactly how I am to get hold of the utterances of the gentleman from Onio. I hold what is formished me by the official atenographer of the House. It is very existent (and I am glad to recognize the fact) that the sunteman from Onio does not propose to be understood as telling this common to register the edicts of a caseus.

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with \$20,000? A. I don't remember. Very possible he did.

A letter was here read from Mr. Jewett formerly Secretary of the Republican Campaign Committee of Louisiana, to Senator Kellogg, in which he says that Louisiana politics must be run after his fashion, and that, unless Richardson gets a position, and unless Pitkin is made marshal and his other friends taken care of in a manner entirely satisfactory to him, he (Kellogg) must take the consequences.

The committee adjourned until to morrow morning, when Mr. Wharton's cross examination will be commenced by General Butler.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., February 14. The legislative appropriation bill was consider ed in Committee of the Whole. The point of or der made last night against the amendment offer ed by Mr. Herbert, repealing the jurors' test oath and regulating the mode of drawing and pay of jurrors, was overruled, Chairman Blackburn de ciding the amendment in order. Several amendments were rejected.

The question then finally recurring on Mr. Herberi's amendment, it was agreed to-yeas 127

The question then came up on Mr. Southard's amendment repealing the section which authorzes the appointment of Supervisors of Election. Mr Hale rose to a point of order that the amendment changed existing laws and was not in the nterest of economy,

Mr. Southard argued that the amendment was germane, and that it was in the direction of econ omy, because the cost of these Supervisors in the election of 1876 was over \$.00 000, and the same in

The Chairman overruled the point of order or the ground that the amendment was not only germane but was directly in the interest of econ

Mr. Southard then made an argument in advo-

acy of the amendment, He was then followed on the same side by Mr Durham, who argued that all the machinery of ections ought to be controlled by State governnents, not by federal government.

Mr. Hale argued against the amendment. The debate was continued pro and con by Mesrs. Butler, Frye, Hooker, Lynde, Baker, Chalmers Keifer, Garfield and others.

Mr. Chaimers said he was reminded by the two speeches of the gentlemen from Indiana (Hanna and Baker) of the young preacher who took for cept where there is some trouble. But it never begins with me, and and it can never end with me. As sure as death it before: it is old'].

Mr. Chalmers-Whether you heard it or not you said, that the Bigwig family, getting wind of it, and being horribly frightened by the late desolation, resolved to pulse with the preacher "when that old woman should cer. taking be dead." Mr. Chalmers went on to say that as history was often found repeating that it is a solution. to rescue the Constitu ion from destruction at the hands of the radical Republican party.

Mr. Wood recited the history of the laws which were proposed to be repealed. They were but a portion of series of laws passed in order to keep the Southern States as stipendiaries of the Repub lican party. That had been intended for the South but it was applied to the North. The gentleman from Maine (Frye) assumed to speak for his party when he said he would resist by every mesus his power the repeal of those laws. He (Wood) could not speak for his party, but he could speak for one man when he said he did not care what became of the appropriation bills; he believed that there was a higher question than that of appropriating money. He could stay in the House as long as any gentleman. The Democrat to party could resist as long as the Republican party, and he would not consent to vote for a dollar until this amendment should be engrafted upon the bill.

Mr. Garfield said he had not spoken on points of order because he did not regard the question as one that was being considered deliberately. Or dinarily this was a d-liberation but there were called upon merely to register the edict of a party caucus under orders to decide that the amend ment came in under the rule.

ment came in under the rule.

This remark caused an immediate explosion of anger on the Democratic side, and there were calls to order and a demand that the obnoxious sentence be reduced to writing and read at the Clerk's desk, but the Chairman (Blackburn) expressed the wish that no point of order should be made, but that he (Blackburn) should be permitted to respond, and that wish was acceded to.

Mr. Garfield proceeded with his speech, exhibiting in its delivery much feeling and determina

tion.

Mr. Blackburn, having left the chair and come down on the floor, said: Mr. Chairman, if there he any one who, in the heat of discussion, have been betrayed into improper action or improper utterances, I submit that I will not permit myself been betrayed into improper action or improper utterances, I submit that I will not permit myself to lose sight of this Committee of the Whole during the pendency of the discussion of this measure. I must not engage in a dispute as to its merits, I do not conceive that it would be either proper or just for me to leave that chair to come down to the floor to engage in a wrangle or discussion-with any gentleman as to the merits of the measure over whose destinies I was wielding more than ordinary power. I have not come down here for that purpose, nor do I propose to address myself to a single feature of this amendment. I have come to rest ond to what seems to me could have been uttered with but one purpose, and that is to force me from that place, to repel not only an indignity but to hurl back an attempted fisuli [applause on the Democratic side]. Before I proceed to say to the gentleman from Ohio (Ga.fleid) what I intend to say, I intend to read the note furnished to me by the official strengrapher of the House, and if that be what the gentleman stands upon, then my answer will be as emphair and as piain as it will be short. The note is, "Our House to deelde that this comes under the rule." If the gentleman from Ohio is content with that as a correct statement of his language, I, of course, have nothing left but to accept it.

Mr. Garfield—That is not the whole of the sen-Mr. Garfield-That is not the whole of the sen-

Mr. Garfield—That is not the whole of the sentence.

Mr. Blackburn—I am perfectly willing to have the sentence completed, for I do not desire to do the gentleman an injustice.

Mr. Garfield—I do not know what the whole sentence will be found to be in terms, but the point which I sought to make and still make is this, that the sought to make and still make is this, that the sought to make and still make is this, that the sought of the body outside of this House seems to be binding on its members who belong to the body, and what I meant to say was that not only the House on that side, but its chairman as well, were under a sort of duress because of the acknowledged control of the caucus. That is all that I said, and I say it as I believe it to be. In no manner did I intimate that the gentleman (Mr. Blackburn) had himself been ordered in any special way to decide the question; but I referred to the fact that there was a kind of duress which covered all the members on that side of the House including the presiding officer of the committee, who was also, as I understand, himself chairman of the caucus.

Mr. Blackburn—I ask the gentleman from Ohio to state to this committee, whether he did say or whether he intended to say that the occurrent of whether he intended to say that the occurrent of whether he intended to say that the occurrent of

to state to this committee whether he did say or whether he intended to say that the occupant of the chair was under or had received even an expression of option or purpose from the Democratic caucus as to how he was to rule on any question of order ?

question of order?

Mr. Garfield—I repeat only what I have just and (and which I stand by forever) that my memory was and is that the whole party, including the chairman, was under the moral duress of caucus action, which made this not a deliberative body to register the edicts of a caucus.

ter might drift into other hands, and that the trade might be made and we not know it. I wanted Maddox to go on so that he might know the amount to be paid, that so much money was put here and so much there, and so on, and so be enabled to break up the trade.

Q. Subsequent to your talk with Maddox about Governor Wells, did you go to him with Packard? A Yes.

Q. What did he say then? A. He said he believed that if the State administration would give Governor Wells what was regarded as its biggest offer that Wells would be satisfied.

Q. Maddox claimed to represent Wells did he? A. Not exactly representing Wells, but probably as acting as a kind of go between and keeping us well posted.

Q. Go between? You mean Packard and Welle? A. Well, I don't know; all through we regarded Maddox as acting from the purest motives and as a strong Republican, and as being as much interested in preventing anything of this kind as anybody.

Q. Did he say Wells would be satisfied with \$20,000? A. I don't remember. Very possible he did.

A letter was here read from Mr. Jewett ter might drift into other hands, and that | wittee that I, as its chairman, received Instrucш

he House.

Mr. Davis—As the gentleman from Ohio knows what was done in caucus, perhaps he will tell us where any member of the caucus was bound by

where any member of the caucus was bound by its action.

Mr. Blackburn—I will answer that question myself, and will say that that question was passed upon and was declared in cancus that no one was bound in any way by its action. The caucus was simply for the purpose of consultation.

Mr. Blackburn's remarks were frequently applicated.

Further remarks were made by Messrs, Aiken and Rainey.

and Rainey.
Without taking action on the amendment, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Little Rock Ark., Feb. 21.-In an altercation over a card table at Pine Bluff this afternoon Wm. Davis, a gambler, was instuntly killed.

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Train No. I connects at Braceville with A & G W train at 5:27 am and 11:39 am, for Leavittaburg Warren Youngstown, Greenville, Meadville and Salamancs; with the 8:15 a m train for Ravenna & Kentzaleo with C & M train at Phalanx for Gleveland, arriving at Cleveland at 11:00 a m.

Train No. 3 connects at Braceville with A & G W train at 5:19 p m, for Warren, Greenville, Meadville, Youngstown and Sharon; with 5:19 p m C & M train at Phalanx for Cleveland, arriving at Cleveland at 7:05 p m.

Train No. 2 connects at Alliance with C & P train north and south, for Lima, Atwater, Bayard, Salineville, New Philadelphia and Wellaville; also with P, F W & C trains east and west, for salem, Enon and Pittsburgh. Canton, Massillon, Wooster, Crestline, Ft Wayne and Chicago.

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10,15am 7,30pm 9,60 6 24 8,35 6,02 8,17 5,45 9,00 8,35 8,17 8,02 7,45 7,38 7,10 7,27 Cuy'h'ga F'lls Akron..... New Portage... 4,25 pm 5.15 Clinton Canal Fulton Marshalville 2.35 "1v 2.03 " av 9.82pm 7,15 4,43 Orrville Apple Creek... Fred'ricksb'g Holmeaville ... Millersburg ... Killbuck.... Black Creek... 9,13 8 58 8,47 8,32 4,12 3,50 Danville, Howard, $^{2,32}_{2,17}$ Gambler... Mt. Vernon... Mt. Liberty... terburg... Condit. 109

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 18. Mixed.	No. 4. Expr's	No. 2. A ccom.	No. 20 Accom
ClevelandLv Huron Cuy'h'ga F'lls Akron New Portage. Ciniton Canal Fulton Masillon Masillon Masillon Masillon Apple Creek Frd 'rickab'rg Holmesville Milleraburg Killbuck Black Creek Gann Danville Howard Gambier Mt. Liberty Centerburg Condit Sunbury	10,35 a m *11.00 *11,25 *12.03 p m ar12,23 } tr v 1.03 } *12.03 p m ar12,23 } tr v 1.03 } *1.31 *1.51 *2.10 *2.20 *2.20 *2.20 *2.35 *2.10 *2.55 *3.00 *4.43 *6.00 *5.17 5.40 6.50 7.15 7.75 7.	8.20am 9,40 9,57 10,12 10,30 10,46 11,04 11,17 *11.87 11.50 *12,01*** *19.30 12,43 1.10 1.22 1.31 1.40 1.43 1.40 1.43 1.40 1.43 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40	3,45pm 5,09 5,27 5,53 6,08 6,24 6,44 7,20 7,00	4.50a; 5.09 5.86 5.07 6.21 6.82 7.86 7.86 7.86 7.86 8.09 8.23 8.23 8.23 8.23 8.23
Galena	7.59	2.50		8,50

Trains do not stop when time is omitted.

*Trains stop for passengers on signal.
In addition to above local trains, carrying passengers, and stopping at all stations: SOUTH.

Lv Hudson 8,55 a m, Ar. at Mt. Vernon 8,20 pn "Mt. Vernon 7,00" Columbus 10.50 an NORTH. Lv Columbus 3,50 pm. Ar. at Mt. Vernon 7,30 pm "Mt. Vernon 7,00 am. " Hudson 6,10 pm CONNECTIONS.

ALLEVIS MILLER, LEVI L. MILLER, Cachier.

LEVI L. MILLER, Cachier.

At Columbus—With P. C. & St. L. Ry., L. M. Div., arriving 1250 a. m., 10.30 a. m., 1240 p. m. Leaving 110 a. m. 6.25 a. m., 10.30 a. m., 1240 p. m. Leaving 110 a. m. 6.25 a. m., 10.30 a. m., 1240 p. m. Leaving 110 a. m. 6.25 a. m., 10.30 a. m., 1240 p. m. Leaving 10.30 a. m., 10.30 a. m., 1240 p. m. Leaving 10.30 a. m., 10.30 a. m., 12.50 p. m., Pan Handle. Div., arriving 1250 a. m., 12.50 p. m., Pan Handle. Div., arriving 125 p. m., Columbus H. W. Firmstone.

H. W. Firmstone.

H. W. Firmstone.

H. W. Firmstone.

I want a man who who wants a farm to pay me fire hundred dollars (800) down on 160 acres of 1 ad at \$15 per acre, equals \$2400, in Gutherle county, lows, on the rail road that joins the town of Stewart, or Start, containing 2500 inabitants. I will walt five years for the balance \$1900, with interest at 6 per count. per annum. The land is exceedingly cheap. At the expiration of 5 years you pay the \$1900 with interest. This is a splendld chance for some poor and industrious man, as he can raise enough on the land to pay for it.

ANDREW M. BLAKE,

Atterpory at Law and dealer in Real Estate, coffee Estate, and dealer in Real Estate, coffee Estate, and dealer in Real Estate, coffee Estate, and dealer in Real Estate, and the splent of the state of the country of the state of the cou

Mullrands. PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY. Condensed Time Card- Nov. 10, 1878. TRAINS GOING WEST, STATIONS. EX. NO. 1 EX. NO. 7 EX. NO. 8 NO. 6 North

Pittsourgh. 11.45p.m. 9.00a.m. 1.50p.m. 6.00a.m. Rochester. 12.58 a.m. 10.12 " 2.50 " 7.44 " Alliance S.10 " 12.50p.m. 5.35 " 11.00 " 10.10 " 11.50 " TRAINS GOING BAST. STATIONS, | BX. BO. 4 | BX. BO. 2 | BX. BO. 6 | B. S Mas

Trains Nos. 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago daily, except Saturday. All others daily, except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent;

A TLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAIL Time Table-Adopted Nov. 10th, 1878.

У	ASTWARD,		
STATIONS.	30, 2	≥0, 12.	No. 8.
Dp. Cincinnati Dayton Byringfield Urbana Marion Galion Mansfield Ashiand Akron Kent Ravenna Warren Greenville Union City Corry Jamestown Ar Salamanca Buffalo Rochester Hornelsville Elmira Binghamton Albady New York	1.55p.m, 3.06 " 4.00 " 6.05 " 7.05p.m, 7.50 " 8.28 " 10.48 " 11.20 " 11.35 " 12.36a.m, 2.00 "	9,30p.m 11,54 " 1.00s.m 3,21 " 4,12 " 5,05 " 5,58 " 8,05 " 8,05 " 10,23 " 11,30 " 12,27p.m 12,27p.m 12,28 " 1,49 " 2,85 " 1,49 " 2,85 " 1,49 " 1,49 " 1,49 " 1,49 " 1,50 "	3.05p.m. 4.05 4.30 6.55 8.36 10,10

WESTWARD STATIONS. 20, L No. 8, 11,20p.m. 15,85a m. 12,27a m. 12,02p.m. 1.19 1.00 "1,48 1.24 "2,45 2.40 "3,44 3,36 "4,44 5,47 5,47 5,42 "6,05a.m. 6,10 "6,30 "6,37 "8,50 "8,28 "9,81 "9,81 "9,81 "9,81 "8,50 "8,00 m. 10,15 "10,05p.m. 10,05p.m. 10,05p.m. Dp. Salamanca.... smestown..... Corry.... Union City... Meadville 6,00a,m., 7,07 8,32 10,00 10 30 11,10 Greenville Warren Ravenna Akron A shiand.... Mansfield. Mansheld... Chicago... Galion... Marion... Urbana... Springfield... Dayton... 39p.m. 12.56a.m. 2.07 " 1.40 " 330 " 3.40 " 6,00 " 5.05 " 11,55 " 11,00a.m 7.55a.m. 8,40p.m.

Trains Nos. 8 and 12 run daily: Trains Nos. 8 and 12 rus daily:
Falace Sleeping Coaches on trains No. 1, 2, 3
and 12, between Cincinnati and New York daily.
Hotel coach on trains 8 and 12 between Chicago
and New York daily, via Mansfeld.
Connections at Mausfield with Pittsburgh. Fort
Wayne and Chicago Ealiroad: at Meadville,
and Corry for Oil Regions; and at Jamestows
for Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Salamatics for
Rochester; and at Bir ghampton for Albany.
Close connections at Cincinnati with trains for
the South and West.

W. R. SHATTILC

W. B. SHATTUC, P. D. COOPER,

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH BAILEOAD,-Nov. 10 1878-(Daily, Except Sunday.)

GOING SOUTH. Mail, Express. | Accom. | Accom. Clevel'd_Le 8.20 a.m 1.45 p.m 3.45 p.m 5.30 p.m Hudsod 9.40 2.22 5.05 6.50 6.50 a Rayenna 10.13 8.20 5.38 7.20 8 Alliance 11.00 8.85 6.30 8 Bayard 11.82 4.25 6.30 8 Wellaville 1.35 p.m 5.50 8 Pittsb'rg. 4r 3.40 7.45 8 GOING NORTH. Mail. | Express. | Accom. | Accom.

Leave Bayard 12.10 p. m. and 5.00 p. m; Arrive New Philadelphia 2.40 and 7.20 p. m. Leave New Philadelphia 6.30 a. m. and 12.50 p. m. Arrive Bayard 2.20 a. m. and 3.45 p. m. RIVER DIVISION. GOING RAST.

Ballaira. Le 5,55 a.m 10,50 a.m 3,35 p.m 4,45 p.m Bridgeport 6,05 " 11,00 " 3,45 " 5,00 " 5teub'nville 7,06 " 12,09 p.m 4,40 " 5,15 " 5,60 " 8,20 " 1,25 " 5,60 " 6,40 " 7,45 " Pitisb'rg. Ar 10,35 " 3,40 " 7,45 " GOING WEST. Mail. | Express. | Accom. | Accom. F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Accom. | Mail. | Express. | Accom.

THE CLEVELAND, TUSCARAWAS VALLEY
AND WHEELING RAILWAY, TIME TABLE OF PASSENGER TRAINS,

In effect Nov. 25th, 1878. TRAINS GOING SOUTH, No. 1 | No. 8 | No. 9. 7,15am 7,56pm 7,40 4 20 7,115 8,40 5,00 8,47 8,27 8,67 5,85 9,20 5,45 9,22 5,57 9,80 6,75 9,86 6,35 11,03 7,45 11,36 8,19 11,38 8,18 112,00 8,40 Black River... Eleria... Cleveland.... Grafton.... York... 7,40 7,15 8,20 8,57 9,10 9,22 9,80 9,44 9,58 10,07 10,30 11,03 11,03 11,03 11,03 11,03 Medina.
Chippewa Lake...
Seville...
Rusell...
Easton...
Warwick.... Fulton..... Massillon..... Barr's Mills.....

Dover..... New Philadelphia... Urichsville..... TRAINS GOING MORTE, No. 2 | No. 4 | No. 10, ...Lv 5,502 4.19
5,52 4.19
6,01 4,28
6,28 4,66
7,10 5,85
7,39 5,66
7,52 6,20
8,05 6,25
8,07 6,59
8,27 6,59
8,37 7,10
8,47 7,18
8,47 7,18
9,15 7,45
10,30 9,20
10,30 9,00 Trichsville...... New Philadelphia.... 7.00am 7.50 8.15 9.18 11.15 12.10pm 12.20 1.05 1.45 2.10 2.45 3.15 8.45 4.50 Barr's Mills.

All trains daily, (Sundays excepted.) Coaches run to and from Cieveland without change. CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East, At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. By, for Sancusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. At Grafton with C. O. O. & I. By. for Indianapo-At Grafton with C. G. O. & L. By. for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.
At Russell with A. & G. W. By. for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.
At Warwick with C. Mt. V. & C. By. for Mt Vernon and Columbus.
At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. By. for Canton, Alliance, Wooster, &c.
At Dever with M. P. & C. By. for Cambridge, Marietia and Parkersburg.
At Urlebavilla with P. C. & St. L. By. for Stembouvills, Coshooton, Zanesville, &c.